

Puppy Lecture – Take-Home Instructions:

Please read take this guidance to heart – these are things that you need to know when taking home a new puppy. Most parents are so excited that it's difficult to remember the “puppy lecture” – so these instructions were written to help you.

- 1) Puppy will have the first vaccine containing parvo and distemper given just before leaving.
- 2) Puppy will come with a bottle of homeopathic remedies (nosodes.)

Start giving the homeopathic remedies immediately after picking up the puppy. Refer to the Homeopathic Vaccine Schedule for additional information.

First, make a daily dose batch of the homeopathic remedy. Get a small dropper bottle, put about 10-20 drops of the nosodes in the dropper bottle, fill with water and shake 100 times vigorously. This makes a daily dose batch from the master provided.

Then administer by squirting it in the mouth to wet the mucus membranes in the mouth. (Works best when there is no food or drink 15 minutes before and 15 minutes after to maintain long contact of the homeopathics with the membranes. Repeat the dose if food or drink has been consumed.)

Homeopathics work by signaling, so the mouth should be fresh (no food or water for a few minutes before or after), and that's it. The nosodes will detox the effects of the vaccines and promote immunity.

The daily dose bottle preserves the master bottle from contamination and you can make a fresh dose bottle when needed. The master will last a lifetime, and when it gets low or if it spills out, simply refill with fresh water, shake 100 times and add a few drops of vodka and you have a new master dose. Homeopathics work by signaling, so the more dilute they are, the stronger the signal.

Second, give the diluted daily batch on a daily schedule, then weekly schedule, then monthly schedule. If the schedule is not feasible to follow then give the homeopathic remedy at least once per day for a couple weeks, then you can reduce to 3 or 4 times a week for a couple months, then go to once or twice a week. Keep the bottle on hand in a cool dark place.

Third, the adaptive immune system begins to develop around 10-12 weeks, and the first vaccine along with the nosodes given daily will develop antibodies to Parvo and Distemper. After about 4-6 weeks, have your vet draw an antibody titer to test for antibodies to P and V. If there are antibodies, then puppy is protected for life, the immune system is trained and capable of protecting itself from these infections - and in the case NO FURTHER VACCINES OR BOOSTERS ARE NEEDED AT ALL FOR LIFE. It's like chicken pox - if you gain immunity as a child you carry it for life. The same holds true with viruses like Parvo and Distemper. However, if the titer comes back with no antibodies - then only give Parvo and/or Distemper as these are lethal.

Vet Check? You don't need a vet check unless you think puppy is sick. (Or unless you desire a wellness visit.) Trips to the vet expose them to illnesses found at a vets office or parking lot when and they are at higher risk of catching something if they are under 18 weeks of age. Use caution because they are vulnerable during this period to picking up parasites and flu bugs. There is a large risk from walking in the parking lot, you can pick up infections or parasites with your shoes. Vets see sick dogs all the time, so unless there's a need, wait for a later time when the risk is lower.

The homeopathic nosodes contain parvo, distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, lyme and kennel cough - which if given over a period of 8-14 months, will enable puppy to gain natural immunity without being exposed. Avoid allowing your vet to give a multi-way vaccine, such as a 5 or 7 way, those are very virulent and overtax the immune system, potentially causing latent seizures. Not all of the fractions in the multi-way vaccines are needed. For example, a dog will develop immunity to lyme disease if using the nosodes.

Never give boosters or multi-component vaccines - repeating vaccines leads to many problems such as autoimmune dysfunction, where the body attacks its own cells, it leads to cancer and many diseases of the pancreas, liver, brain and nervous system.

If your dog comes down with parvo or distemper, give the diluted nosodes every 15 minutes by wetting the mouth. This will help the dog's body heal the best it can. You can use it along with any vet treatments. It will speed recovery if the constitution is strong enough.

RABIES - these are mandated by law, but you can usually wait until 6 months for the first one, and then most states will allow a titer result to be done in place of boosters/re-vaccinating. Repeating rabies too often leads to brain damage, aggression and worst cases develop Degenerative Myelopathy that ends in rear end lameness and spinal degeneration. Give as few rabies as possible. There are studies showing rabies lasts a lifetime that are in process and so soon they should be changing laws.

Beware of people or dogs that have a cough or lung infection with mycoplasma. This is transmittable to puppies and it will cause hip and joint problems that might not show up until the dog is older. This damages the hip joints and structures because the mycoplasma organisms live (and excrete toxins) in the joint fluid. Use caution with what they're exposed to. This is something you can pick up at the vet's office or parking lot, dog parks and other areas, and even from people.

Beware of vaccinating for Leptospirosis, Bordetella and Lyme vaccines - these should not be given unless there is a critical threat in your area. These are bacterial infections, not viral, so the vaccine does not work well. They cause side reactions such as eye diseases (lepto bacteria in the vaccine take up residence in the eye cells and pollute the environment causing degenerative diseases and inflammation, Bordetella usually gives kennel cough to the dog 50% of the time, and Lyme bacteria also has side effects. In some cases, in the rare chance that the dog will pick up one of these, it's better to get it naturally and then treat with antibiotics. The most important thing to keep in mind is that bacterial vaccines don't work and do more harm than good. Honest! The bottle of nosodes do a much better job of helping the dog to heal up and gain some preventive immunity.

FLEA and TICK Protection – Using the homeopathic nosodes and worming with Safeguard helps strengthen the dog's constitution, which helps repel fleas and ticks. It's interesting to note that when a vaccine/booster is given, the digestive tract and the liver are always affected and that's when they are most susceptible to flea infestations and tick bites. The use of flea collars or applying medication to help repel insects should only be used in cases where infestation is bad and for only a short period of time to clear the crisis. The chemicals in collars and medications affect the nervous system, the liver and the digestive tract, causing minor damage. If you minimize vaccinations and use homeopathics, along with the recommended food (high protein poultry/fish/eggs and high poultry fat – and NO fillers, plant protein and NO starches), then the liver and digestive tract remain healthier, which then naturally repels ticks, fleas and other biting insects. NOTE: I have NEVER used flea/tick products or medications over the 40+ years of breeding – and our dogs spend a large amount of time outdoors near woods and ponds. (I give a dose of Ivermectin in the springtime, which helps prevent heartworm.)

WORMING – Puppies and dogs are continually exposed to worms and parasites (protozoa from birds, amoeba and cysts from cats, etc.) which makes routine worming necessary. Parasites and organisms are naturally present in the dog's stomach and digestive tract, but they can cause problems and imbalances when they overpopulate – and giving a traditional vaccine suppresses the immune cells in the digestive tract which gives opportunistic parasites the chance to hatch or reproduce and affect the biome. Therefore, it is recommended to routinely give wormer to puppies until they're about 18 months of age, and then less frequently after that.

Safeguard Paste is a broad spectrum wormer that is very safe to use. (The brand name is Panacur and the active ingredient is Fenbendazole.) It is available for dogs at pet stores, but the most cost effective product is one for horses (at local farm stores) that comes in a tube with a dial for dispensing. The dose is ½ to 1 turn of the dial for a dogs up to 6 months of age, and 1 to 2 turns for adult dogs. Administer the dose DAILY for 7 to 15 days in a row. This needs to be given daily as it will flush out protozoans like giardia and coccidia from the stomach all the way through the digestive tract.

It's a good idea to give safeguard wormer every 3 to 6 weeks while the puppy is growing up. Other wormers include Praziquantel, Pyrantel Pamoate or Virbantel. Safeguard can be given in combination with these other wormers if needed.

Other gut organisms:

- Coccidia is a byproduct of birds and bird droppings. It is normal for this protozoan to be present in the digestive tract, but can overpopulate if there is an upset, causing watery diarrhea. The recommended remedy is Toltazuril (the same as Marquis from the vet) administered once or twice, which should take care of any problems permanently. (Please note that Albon or Sulfa drugs are not very effective and they stunt growth in a young puppy.)
- Giardia is a water based protozoan that comes from contaminated water or stepping in contaminated water puddles. Metronidazole is used for treatment, but this organism lodges in the stomach, making it hard to treat. Using Safeguard paste over the course of 1 to 2 weeks helps flush out these organisms which helps keep the stomach healthy.

Please refer to the Puppy Info Guide for additional information.